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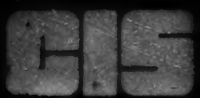

S. HRG. 98-897 PT. 5

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985

HEARING

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 6329/S. 2036

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1985, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

PART 5—Army Light Infantry Division

Department of the Army

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

38-664 O WASHINGTON : 1984

S181-48

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CONTENTS

	Page
Witnesses:	
Mahaffey, Lt. Gen. Fred K., Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans----------	1
Prepared statement----------	4
Hillier, Pat, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management)----------	1
Delbridge, Maj. Gen. Norman G., Jr., Deputy Chief of Engineers----------	1
McCall, Maj. Gen. James F., Director of the Army Budget, Office of Comptroller of the Army----------	1
Submitted Questions:	
Stevens, Hon. Ted, U.S. Senator from Alaska	31
D'Amato, Hon. Alphonse M., U.S. Senator from New York----------	34
Mattingly, Hon. Mack, U.S. Senator from Georgia----------	40
Fort Benning, questions relating to--------	42

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985

SEPTEMBER 13, 1984

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 1:30 p.m., in room SD-192, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Ted Stevens (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Stevens, Mattingly (chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction), Andrews, D'Amato, and Rudman.

ARMY LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

STATEMENTS OF:

LT. GEN. FRED K. MAHAFFEY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS AND PLANS

HON. PAT HILLIER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT)

MAJ. GEN. NORMAN G. DELBRIDGE, JR., DEPUTY CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JAMES F. McCALL, DIRECTOR OF THE ARMY BUDGET, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY

INITIATIVE OF NEW DIVISIONS

Senator STEVENS. The subject of today's hearing is the Army Light Infantry Division. Two days ago the Defense Department announced acceptance of a revised Army plan to create the 2d and 3d Light Infantry Divisions in 1985 and 1986.

These new divisions will be in addition to the 7th Light Division which is being put into place at Fort Ord, CA. The original Army plan had been to create only two active light divisions.

I am one in support of the decision to create three divisions since the third one is going to my State.

The purpose of this hearing really is to get on the record the information concerning the new divisions and to examine the light infantry division initiative so that we can get the facts that we must have concerning the assignment of these two additional light divisions, the one to New York and the one to Alaska.

The Senator from New York will be along. He is involved on the floor now. He told me he will be here later.

I am delighted to have the Senator from Georgia also.

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

The witnesses for today's hearing are the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army for Operations and Plans, Lt. Gen. Fred K. Mahaffey; Maj. Gen. James F. McCall, Director of Army Budget, Office of Comptroller of the Army; the Honorable Pat Hillier, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management); and Maj. Gen. Norman G. Delbridge, Jr., Deputy Chief of Engineers.

We would like to have you summarize the situation to date on the light divisions and tell us what we might be able to expect in the way of plans for the structuring of these and the timing for basing decision.

Any statement you wish to submit will be printed in the record in full. So, feel free to summarize what you have to say and we will print the whole statement in the record.

General MAHAFFEY. Thank you, Senator.

My colleagues are Pat Hillier, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management, and Acting Assistant Secretary of Installation and Logistics; Major General Delbridge, Deputy Chief of Engineers; and Major General McCall, Director of the Army Budget.

Senator STEVENS. I am happy Senator Mattingly is here. He is chairman of the Military Construction Subcommittee. He will be involved in this also. So, it is almost a joint hearing.

We appreciate your being here and the corps being represented at the same time.

General MAHAFFEY. I do have a short opening statement which I will submit for the record and seek to summarize informally.

First, I would like to tell you that my colleagues and I do appreciate the opportunity to testify before the subcommittee on this important subject. We are very much appreciative of what the subcommittee has done and you in particular, Mr. Chairman, to support the Army's requirements in the past.

We want to work with the subcommittee and you in our efforts to implement the expansion of Army forces in Alaska as well as on the east coast.

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

By way of summary background, I think you are aware that the Army has recently completed a rather extensive review of our force structure, our force design, and the disposition of our divisional forces, in light of; first, the longstanding and current shortfall between the number of division force equivalents that have been validated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as required to carry out our national strategy as compared to those numbers of divisions that are actually available, both in the Active and in the Reserve components; in light of our national strategy; the changing world situation; and most particularly in light of the realities of the constrained resource world in which we have to live, plan and operate.

DIVISION MODERNIZATION

As a result of that review which has occurred over the past year, we have concluded that, first, while our heavy division modernization program is essentially on track, that the time is long past for us to begin to modernize and, if possible, to increase our light forces; second, in order to be able to respond more flexibly to the more probable threat at the lower end of the potential spectrum of conflict; and third, in order to provide the national command authority with greater flexibility in responding to those threats.

All that has led to our decision to redesign a number of our infantry divisions, in order to help create additional divisions, both active and reserve.

RECONFIGURATION OF 25TH DIVISION

I might add to your opening comments, Mr. Chairman, and point out that we also intend to reconfigure the 25th Infantry Division stationed in Hawaii along the same lines. We will, in fact, have four active component divisions configured on the 10,000-man configuration and one reserve component division.

All of that is designed to give us a greater capability to have the right forces in the right place at the right time within a very limited end strength authorization for Active Forces, of about 781,000 men, and what we judge to be fairly limited obligational authority, both in fiscal year 1985 and in the outyears.

All of that has led to the decision that you described initially, to begin this process by reconfiguring our 7th Infantry Division this fiscal year on a provisional basis at Fort Ord, CA, and in ensuing fiscal years to implement the remainder of the reorganizational and design program.

STATIONING OF NEW DIVISIONS

Associated with that effort is our effort to make a determination as to where to station the first newly activated division, that is, the 17th, sequentially, which will be designated as the 10th Infantry Division. In order to do that, we looked at all stations, all bases on U.S. soil that were capable of supporting a division or brigade in various combinations.

We conducted a stationing assessment through what we believe was a rigorous operational screen that emphasized, wherever possible, retaining unity of command within the division; consideration of command, control and communications needs within the division and between the division and its probable parent corps, since most of these divisions will fight in a global environment and in a regional environment as part of a corps rather than independently; and consideration of the training areas and facilities that are either in being or capable of being put in place.

This was accompanied by a detailed environmental impact assessment that complied with the National Environmental Policy Act which was applied in turn to Forts Benning, Drum, Campbell, Ord, Wainwright, Richardson and Greeley.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—The environmental impact statement has been submitted to the committee and will be retained in the subcommittee's files.]

LOCATION OF 10TH INFANTRY DIVISION

Fort Drum was chosen, on balance, as the best available location for the 10th Infantry Division. As we examined not only the stationing options, but also the actual condition of our force posture, particularly on the west coast, we concluded that additional Active Forces were required on the west coast, especially as it related to the improved defense of both Alaska and the Aleutian chain.

We, therefore, recommended to the Secretary that he approve the formation of an 18th active division which will be designated as the 6th Infantry Division.

In summary, I would say, Mr. Chairman, that our efforts so far have been in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We assume by the announcements that were made on Tuesday that there will be significant additional information forthcoming that would serve to modify in any substantial way those tentative decisions.

As you know, those decisions now have to be subjected to public review and scrutiny for a period of 30 days before the final decisions are announced.

Finally, in all of this we will appreciate the subcommittee's and your continuing support of this initiative and of the military construction authority that will be necessary to make both of these divisions, in fact, solidly supported.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes what I have to say in the way of summary. We are open to your questions.

[The statement of General Mahaffey follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. FRED K. MAHAFFEY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS AND PLANS, U.S. ARMY

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee to discuss the Army's light force initiates.

In January 1984, the President approved the activation of a new active component Army division. This division, configured in the new light infantry design, is part of a comprehensive program aimed at modernizing the Army's lighter forces, increasing strategic flexibility, and enhancing deterrent posture for the more likely low intensity contingencies which the United States could face through the 1990's.

As you are well aware, the Secretary of the Army announced on Tuesday that the Army has selected Fort Drum, New York as the preferred alternative for stationing its 17th Active Component Division and that the activation of another light infantry division has been proposed with the preferred stationing alternative for the unit's location being Alaska.

Each of these new divisions will be rounded out by an existing Reserve Component Brigade. This is consistent with the structuring of a substantial number of other CONUS divisions and serves to reinforce the close association between active and reserve components. The National Guard Bureau will provide recommendations on specific units to be designated as roundout in the near future.

The Army recommendation on the preferred stationing alternative for the 17th Active Component Division was based upon a review of both environmental and operational factors. However, the available facilities at Fort Drum, coupled with the need for future military construction authorization at that location, precludes stationing the entire division at Fort Drum for the near term. Accordingly, it will be necessary, on an interim basis, to station approximately one of the division's infantry brigades with some supporting elements at Fort Benning, Georgia.

It is anticipated that the activation of the 17th Active Component Division, to be designated as the 10th Infantry Division, will begin in the first quarter of fiscal year (FY) 85 at Fort Drum with the activation of a division headquarters element followed later in the year by portions of the division base. Designation of a Reserve Component roundout brigade for the division will also take place in FY 85. An active brigade will be added at Fort Drum and a brigade (+) will be organized at Fort Benning in FY 86. The remaining divisional structure will be added in FY 87 to complete the activation process.

In conjunction with the assessments of stationing options for the 17th Active Component Division, and as a result of a broader examination of the Army's strategic and force posture, it became evident that there was a need to strengthen our land forces on the West Coast, particularly for the defense of the Aleutians and Alaska, by adding additional active force structure. Accordingly, the Army recommended and the Secretary of Defense has endorsed the activation of an 18th Active Component Division, designated as the 6th Infantry Division, to be formed and based in Alaska. This division would be configured as light infantry and tailored to facilitate the theater defense of the Aleutians and Alaska.

Activations would begin in FY 86, with the restructuring of the 172d Infantry Brigade currently stationed at Forts Richardson and Wainwright. A reserve component roundout brigade would also be designated in FY 86. The division structure would be completed by adding an active component brigade to Alaska in FY 87.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement describing these actions will be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency in the near future. Allowing for an appropriate period for public comment and interagency review, and absent any significant comments on those documents, final decisions on these matters should be possible by early November 1984.

Mr. Chairman, I would conclude by asking for your committee's fullest support for this innovative program outlined before you today. As this concludes my formal remarks, I am now prepared to entertain your questions.

CHINESE AND SOVIET LIGHT DIVISION CONCEPT

Senator STEVENS. Thank you, General.

As I understand it, this means that the U.S. Army will be following a concept which has been adopted elsewhere to have some divisions that are lighter and more mobile. I think the Chinese have a light division concept and the Soviets do also, do they not?

General MAHAFFEY. That is correct. Their divisions are much smaller than what ours have been. This streamlining action with our infantry divisions will bring them to a size roughly comparable to those of the Soviet mechanized infantry and armored divisions.

Senator STEVENS. These are lighter divisions in the concept of the armament and equipment that goes with them; is that not correct?

General MAHAFFEY. That is correct. However, I need to add that we expect that those light divisions, that are eventually missioned with either a world wide responsibility or a mission such as NATO can and will be augmented, based on the factors of their mission assignment, the enemy, and so on. They will be augmented with additional fire support and mobility capability and additional service support from within the force structure, given the need for that kind of measure.

Senator STEVENS. I am more aiming at the concept of light per se. The light division is a division that is capable of being moved by air primarily; is it not?

General MAHAFFEY. That is correct. This division we calculate will be capable of being deployed in its unaugmented configuration in something less than 500 C-141 equivalent sorties.

Of course, that would change out of mission necessity if we were required to augment the division. That 500 or less sorties compares

with a requirement in the current infantry division configuration of something in excess of 1,600 sorties. It is significantly less in terms of its demands on strategic lift.

Senator STEVENS. The light is descriptive in the sense they are really lighter in the total concept of mobility; they can move quickly; they have the ability of being used throughout the world to meet our needs in a much shorter period; and they will train on the basis of mobility; is that not correct?

General MAHAFFEY. That is correct.

MISSION OF LIGHT DIVISION

Senator STEVENS. In terms of mission, could you tell us a little bit more about the mission of a light division as compared to the normal division in the U.S. Army structure?

General MAHAFFEY. The mission for each of the new divisions will ultimately be determined by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They are the ones who determine how to apportion the forces from all services.

But the Army envisions the mission of the 17th division as well as the 7th Infantry Division out at Fort Ord as being primarily oriented toward rapid deployment into areas of relatively lower intensity conflict, areas such as Southwest Asia, Korea, perhaps Central America if required.

On the other hand, as I pointed out earlier, those divisions are also capable, with proper augmentation, of being missioned for the NATO environment.

In the specific case of the 18th division, the 6th Infantry Division, we envision its being missioned for the vital requirement to defend both the Aleutians and Alaska. That mission requirement has been stated on numerous occasions by the regional commanders in chief who are involved, and we believe the establishment of the 18th division and missioning it in that respect will move us toward meeting a very critical, partially unfulfilled need.

ALASKAN 6TH DIVISION

Senator STEVENS. The 6th Infantry Division that will come to Alaska will also have the mobility and capability of being moved in division strength anywhere from Alaska that it is needed in shorter airlift timespan; isn't that right?

General MAHAFFEY. Yes; we expect with a few modifications to configure the 6th Infantry Division as we will configure the 7th and the 10th divisions.

Senator STEVENS. We will have the 6th in Alaska, the 7th at Fort Ord, the 10th will be in Fort Drum and what is the one in Hawaii?

General MAHAFFEY. The 25th.

Senator STEVENS. I have some other more detailed questions, but I would like to yield to the Senator from Georgia to see if he has any questions concerning this matter.

FAMILY HOUSING FOR LIGHT DIVISIONS

Senator MATTINGLY. We may not be able to get through all my questions, but if we don't, I will submit the rest for response in writing.

In reference to the cost estimate for the family housing which is necessary to support these two new light divisions, have you given us the cost for family housing, military construction, for Fort Drum and Alaska.

Is it $734 million for Drum and $240 million for Alaska?

General DELBRIDGE. That is correct, That is a very rough estimate at this time, Senator Mattingly.

BREAKDOWN OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Senator MATTINGLY. Can you provide a breakdown for Drum, Benning, Wainwright, and Richardson?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir.

Senator MATTINGLY. You do have that?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir; we will provide that for the record. The detail at the present time is developing and since we have not reached a final decision yet, we don't have this as firm as we would like it, but those figures are very rough in the broad sense.

Senator MATTINGLY. Will you also provide information on the type of facilities needed at those posts?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir; we will.

[The information follows:]

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING COST

At Fort Wainwright we will be required to construct warehouses, family housing, maintenance facilities, medical and dental clinics, and modernize existing barracks buildings.

At Fort Drum we must construct almost all facilities required for the division to live, work, and recreate. These facilities include barracks, dining facilities, administrative facilities, maintenance space, ranges, morale, welfare, recreation facilities, and Army family housing. A complete list of type of facilities required is attached.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIRED FOR THE
FORT WAINWRIGHT-FORT LEWIS STATIONING ALTERNATIVE

Fort Wainwright	Fort Richardson	Fort Lewis
Convert Building 4066 to Troop Medical Clinic	Enlisted Bachelor's Quarters	
BDE Maintenance Facility (Org.)	Dental Clinic, 32 Chair	
Dental Clinic, 28 Chair	Community Health Bldg	
DISCOM Maintenance Facility (Org.)	Medical Clinic	
DIVARTY Maintenance Facility (Org.)	Barracks Mod 626	
Composite Maintenance Facility (Org.)	Aviation Hangar with Apron & Fuel Disp	
Direct Support Maintenance Facility	Barracks Mod 628	
Bde HQ (Consolidated), 3 each	Barracks Mod 630	
General Purpose Warehouse		
Ammunition Igloos		
Dental Clinic, 34 Chair		
GS Maintenance Facility		
Outpatient Clinic		
Cold Storage Warehouse		
Training Aids/Battle Simulation Center		
Barracks Modernization (1001)		
Barracks Modernization (1004)		
BCT Barracks Modernization, 2 each		
BCT Barracks Modernization, 3 each		

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING COST

CONSTRUCTION REQUIRED FOR THE
FORT DRUM-FORT BENNING STATIONING ALTERNATIVE III (Alt 10)

Fort Drum		Fort Benning
Barracks	FE Maint. Building	None
BOQ	DEH Building	
Dining Facilities	Transportation Building	
Family Housing	TMP Maintenance Building	
Brigade HQ	Elec. Substation and	
Battalion HQ/CLSRM	Distribution Lines	
Company HQ	Central Heat Plant	
TAC Shops	Water Well, Distribution	
Runway	Lines & Storage Tanks	
Overrun & Shoulders	Water Treatment Plant	
Taxiways	Sewage Treatment Plant	
Hangar Apron	Sewage Pump Station and	
Flight Control Tower	Force Main	
A/C Fuel Truck Fac.	Station Hospital	
A/C Fuel Storage, Jet	Library	
Nav Aid Building	Red Cross Facility	
Avionics Shop	Child Care Center	
A/C Hangar	SSSC	
Elementary School	Class VI Store	
NCO/EM Club	Rod/Gun Club	
Chapel Center	Tennis Courts	
Commissary	G. P. Warehouse	
Skill Center	Flam Mat Warehouse	
Bowling Alley	FE Maintenance Shed	
PX	FE Storehouse	
Officers Club	Salvage Facility	
GED Center	PMO Facility	
Auto Craft Shop	Finance Center	
MWR Admin/Supply	JAG Office	
Youth Activities	Guest House	
Center	Cold Storage Warehouse	
TASC	DEH Vehicle Sheds	
Instrument Trainer	Ammo Storage	
Building	Med Supply Warehouse	
Troop MED Centers	Gymnasium	
Dental Clinic	Swimming Pools (1-indoor,	
Computer Center	1-outdoor)	
PX Cafeteria	Hard Stand	
Gas Station	Post Admin	
Post Office	Roads/Streets	
Theater	Div/Post HQ	
Basketball Courts	Recreation Center	
Baseball Fields	Ranges	
	Arms Vault	

INITIAL FUNDING FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Senator MATTINGLY. In what fiscal year do you intend to begin to ask for initial funding for military construction?

General MAHAFFEY. The actions with respect to the 10th Infantry Division are planned for fiscal year 1985. So, there are some funding actions associated with that.

On the assumption that it will involve Fort Drum, we could describe what those actions are. The major funding actions will begin to occur, or course, in fiscal year 1986 as we bring on added structure to the 10th Infantry Division.

Senator MATTINGLY. Does that not include military construction?

General MAHAFFEY. It does not.

STATUS OF UTILITIES DESIGN

Senator STEVENS. What is the current status of the design of utilities?

General DELBRIDGE. We feel we have sufficient design at the present time.

As you know, our design funds which we have requested through your committee are for a specific number of renewals. There is nothing new in these facilities. We look on the cost of these facilities as kind of a cost that would be spent in other locations. They are still for the same kind of things.

Senator MATTINGLY. Do you or General Mahaffey expect to request MILCON funding in the fiscal year 1985 supplemental?

General MAHAFFEY. No.

STANDARD DESIGN APPROACH

Senator STEVENS. Do you intend to use standard design if it is feasible?

General DELBRIDGE. To the maximum extent possible, we do.

I have had a note passed to me. I don't think I answered your previous question with regard to the design status. At the present time we have not commenced, but we would use to the maximum extent possible the standardized design.

Senator STEVENS. Could you prepare for the record what cost figures might be obtained by using this standard design approach?

And would it save time also in the design process and allow the process stage to be put earlier in the budget request?

General DELBRIDGE. We can provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

STANDARD DESIGN

The Corps of Engineers has a family of standardized criteria including construction guide specifications, technical manuals, design guides, definitive drawings, and standard designs. Additionally, site adaptation of existing project designs or the multiple use of new designs are considered as standardized criteria. Based on previous experience, approximately 19 percent of the costs for a large design program can be saved through the use of standardized criteria.

The use of standardized criteria does save overall design time. However, it does not allow for an earlier budget request.

EARLIEST DATE TO INCLUDE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION IN BUDGET

Senator MATTINGLY. Will you request any military construction money to support these light division initiatives in fiscal year 1986?

Mr. HILLIER. The earliest we can get military construction in the budget would be fiscal year 1987.

Senator MATTINGLY. You are not looking for anything in 1986?

Mr. HILLIER. Not likely.

Senator MATTINGLY. Roughly we are looking at $1 billion in construction costs. In other words, you say that you won't request anything until 1987?

Mr. HILLIER. Yes; I want to make sure it is understood that the numbers you are looking at are not incremental numbers.

Senator MATTINGLY. I understand.

Mr. HILLIER. That is the cost.

TIME PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Senator MATTINGLY. Do you know what time period that is going to cover, 3, 5, 7 years?

Mr. HILLIER. How long the construction will last?

It will start in fiscal year 1987 and will proceed for a fair number of years thereafter. Predicting how long it will take to get through the entire construction requirement, of course, is a matter of estimating how much money, how large the budget for military construction would be in a given year and how the schedule progresses.

STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS ISSUE

Senator MATTINGLY. Does the Army plan to address the structural requirements' issue over and above construction needs that were already projected?

General MAHAFFEY. I believe that is the point Mr. Hillier is making, these are not incremental constructions costs, but rather costs, that, if we were not involved in the reorganizational effort, we hope would be spent elsewhere for upgrade and construction.

MANPOWER FOR LIGHT DIVISIONS ALREADY WITHIN ARMY

Mr. HILLIER. The manpower we are using to form these new divisions is already within the Army. We have something on the order of a $25 million backlog of construction.

So, as we take the people already in the Army and move them to Fort Drum and Fort Wainwright to form these two new divisions, then you can think of our doing the same thing for the construction.

If we didn't form the divisions, we would build barracks and other facilities where the people currently are located. Now, we want to build them up at Fort Drum. There will be some difference in cost because Fort Wainwright and Fort Drum may have a slightly different cost of construction than other places, but we expect to defend these moves as part of the standard construction budget.

Senator MATTINGLY. Is that true of other installations?

You just mentioned Wainwright and Drum. Are you talking about Benning and Richardson also?

Mr. HILLIER. Yes.

LIGHT DIVISION BRIGADE BASED AT FORT BENNING

Senator MATTINGLY. The Army news release says that a brigade of the division will be temporarily based at Fort Benning. I notice you have changed the word "temporarily" to "interim".

Can you define temporary or interim in terms of days, weeks, months, or years?

General MAHAFFEY. I would say to a large extent it depends on how quickly we are able to garner the necessary construction funds to build the facilities necessary to move that brigade to Fort Drum.

I am not able to define it any more closely than that. We hope as fast as possible to pull the division together since, as I indicated in my opening statement, that is a more desirable course from the point of view of the division commander who needs to train that division and from the point of view of the support requirements.

Senator MATTINGLY. From temporary to interim, I will come back to that question. I think my time is up.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you, Senator.

I think we should allow the other Senators to ask their questions because the two of us will have some detailed questions.

Senator Rudman.

AUGMENTATION ISSUE OF LIGHT DIVISION

Senator RUDMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have two or three questions.

Let me first say that I am one who strongly supports this concept. I have had a chance to get into it in detail, both with the Chiefs as well as recently with the people at Fort Lewis and what that corps is planning, and so forth.

I understand what you are doing at Fort Ord. I think the Army is moving precisely in the right direction because we do need more mobility, lighter divisions.

The thing which is probably not fully understood, which you could possibly add to the record today, has to do with augmentation which you referred to in answer to a question by the chairman.

I understand if we are going into an area where there is a lot of enemy armor, you would have to augment with armor. If you were going to an area with no armor, it could be self-sustaining.

But the augmentation issue I believe is closely linked to your support of Reserve and Guard forces as well in the sense that much of this augmentation could well come from activating Guard and Reserve units that have particular specialty skills that this light division does not have inherently.

Could you expand on that to some extent?

General MAHAFFEY. You are right. The augmentation unit at the corps level and elsewhere from the corps structure will be made up of both active and reserve elements.

In order to either create or to reorganize and equip them so that they are fully capable of providing augmentation to the division, we will be intensely involved in reorganizing and equipping many reserve component units.

At the same time we will have a substantial increase in the number of active units that will also be available to serve in an augmentation role with the division.

CORPS PLUG CONCEPT

Senator RUDMAN. In Alaska the commander at Fort Lewis explained the corps plug concept.

For the benefit of the other members of the committee, you might explain that corps plug concept because I think it is very important for the committees of Congress to recognize that the Army has done a very substantial amount of specific planning on how this augmentation will happen in an ordinary way.

General MAHAFFEY. The term "corps plug" really refers to a set of units which in the general case we postulate as being needed to augment the division. That includes such capabilities as added artillery, for example, artillery battalions, added airlift or air mobility units, and added antitank units.

It might also involve added combat support units. What we intend is that each of our corps will have assigned or apportioned to it, either in the active part of the structure or in the reserve part of the structure, a complement of such units which could be assigned to these light infantry divisions as the mission may require.

Senator RUDMAN. The last question I have you touched on lightly.

ANTIARMOR CAPABILITY OF LIGHT DIVISION

Because of the lack of intrinsic anti-armor capability in the light division, I have to assume that the augmentation plan invariably with any threat would call for deployment of a corps plug augmentation that was anti-armor in nature?

General MAHAFFEY. That is correct.

I should emphasize that the division itself has a not insignificant anti-tank capability, both in terms of the ground version of the TOW and also the attack helicopter battalion which is organic to it.

To meet a tank threat, we would augment the division by attaching or placing under the operational control of the commander additional anti-tank units out of the corps.

TRAINING LOCATION OF LIGHT DIVISIONS

Senator RUDMAN. I would comment that I am delighted to see one of these units going up in the northeast. I wished that we had a large vacant place like Fort Drum in the State of New Hampshire because our folks would really enjoy that kind of unit.

However, I am sure you will want realistic training and you will find our White Mountains most affordable and agreeable.

I assume the people in Oswego, NY, must be very pleased. Having spent seven summers at Camp Drum, it is really a first rate facility and with adequate ranges and that sort of thing and we are delighted to see that the Army recognizes that you can train infantry in other places than in the State of Georgia. [Laughter.]

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Senator ANDREWS. Before it was Camp Drum it was Pine Camp and I think it was in existence for 6 months. It is a delightful place.

Senator RUDMAN. During the Spanish American War?

Senator ANDREWS. No.

COMBAT METHODS OF LIGHT DIVISIONS

Gentlemen, as I understand it, critiques of U.S. designs for light infantry maintain that you are still holding onto this traditional fighting method used in World War II. They say even in designing this light infantry division concept you are equipping them for long, laid out, flat terrain, you are linearly oriented.

They feel the requirements for a modern battlefield have changed and that infantry ought to be dispersed, more elusive and rely on deception and surprise.

What is your answer to that comment?

General MAHAFFEY. I don't know who said that, but it seems to me that it ignores the context within which these divisions would most often fight.

As I said earlier, the division is part of a corps. Inherent in that corps is the capability to substantially augment the mobility of such divisions for performing more fluid forms of battle.

In fact, emerging doctrine calls for the light division to fight a relatively mobile form of warfare in the offense. It, of course, has some unique capabilities to fight in built up areas, in compartmented terrain, and at night, capabilities that are not especially a strong suit in our mechanized and armored forces.

Senator ANDREWS. In other words, you people feel these light divisions meet the challenges of all kinds of battlefield situations with the best and the latest in our technology?

General MAHAFFEY. Absolutely. As a matter of fact, advanced technology will be the centerpiece of this division.

Senator ANDREWS. I am sure you will provide for the record additional information to justify that, why we should look at it.

General MAHAFFEY. We can certainly do that.

[The information follows:]

DOCTRINE AND TECHNOLOGY

The light infantry division, while designed to fight in its unaugmented configuration against a lower intensity threat, has utility in all forms of conflict. Analysis has shown that the division performs well in a NATO-type battlefield against a more sophisticated threat, when employed as part of a larger organization such as a Corps. The division is very compatible with the Army's airland battle doctrine. It can occupy terrain such as urban areas or densely wooded areas which would otherwise have to be protected by armored or mechanized forces. This frees forces which are inherently more mobile for forms of maneuver warfare.

In addition to these doctrinal improvements the light infantry division will incorporate the best of the new technological developments emanating from our Army Development and Employment Agency efforts at Ft. Lewis, Washington. Equipment items such as the Small Emplacement Excavator, MK-19 machine gun, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle with mounted TOW, Pallatized Loading System, and the Tactical Combat Support System will be incorporated into the light infantry division design.

SUPPORT OF GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES

Senator ANDREWS. Let me go to one other question that was brought about by my good friend, the Senator from New Hampshire, who is one of our best students of military spending in the Senate.

He mentioned support of the Reserve and Guard Forces. I dwell on that, too, sitting on the Budget Committee. Of course, we are concerned about the overall impact.

Sixty percent of the defense appropriations is personnel. When we move toward these light infantry divisions, as I understand it, these are going to be in addition to the cadre of divisions we now have.

Is that not true?

General MAHAFFEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDREWS. This committee was informed 3 months ago that our Guard and Reserve, our ground forces, are now only possessing equipment up to 32 or 33 percent of need and I learned a long time ago that a division to move into combat ought to have about 120 percent or so equipment on hand.

When we are moving toward these light infantry divisions, and I think we should, based on your answer to my earlier question, why aren't we doing it and replacing some of the other divisions?

Why not drop out two or three regular divisions, get our light infantry divisions in the regular Army and then transfer down or transfer into the Guard and Reserves the appropriate amount of equipment so that we are ready to go there as well?

Wouldn't the personnel savings give us the savings we keep talking about without cutting back on very much needed weapon systems?

General MAHAFFEY. Let me emphasize again that these divisions are not all additive. We configured the 7th and 25th which are in our current inventory.

There will be the two additive divisions and then the new division in the Guard, itself. We are doing all of that within the existing end strength of, 781,000. We are not adding to that account by doing this.

That means that what we are doing is redesigning along what we think will be more capable, strategically flexible, tactical, and utilitarian lines.

EQUIPMENT FOR LIGHT DIVISIONS

The equipment that will go to these divisions in fact comes out of what theoretically would have been the same inventory of equipment being furnished to these divisions in their previous configuration. That is the equipment with which we hope to modernize our conventional infantry divisions.

We hope to do so in areas such as night vision equipment that will allow them to fight a new way, and we believe we can do that without having an adverse impact on equipment that would otherwise be available to the Guard and Reserve.

CUTBACK IN ACTIVE RESERVE FORCES

Senator ANDREWS. Since this is a hard hitting, highly mobile concept of two new divisions and since you are taking a look at the structure of these divisions, their capability of being instantaneously on the field and fast mobility, why isn't it time the ground forces should look at the possibility of actually cutting back some of the Active personnel in the Army and moving some of that equipment in the Guard and Reserve until the Guard and Reserve are fully fleshed out and fully equipped?

The cost is about a fourth as much to maintain an individual in the Guard and Reserve as it does to maintain him in the Active Forces.

Wouldn't we have as much defensive capability at considerably less cost to us?

The budget restraints we are under, force us to either look at this or start cutting back on the equipment that allows you to see at night and the better things.

I think the personnel change and reliance on the Guard would be a far better way to go rather than to cut back on equipment.

General MAHAFFEY. I think we are doing and we have done what you suggest. The Army is today at essentially its lowest Active end strength in the past 30 years. That comes about at the same time that we have been shifting both missions and resources into the Reserve component.

By the end of this decade over one-half of your Army will, in fact, be in the Reserve component, the largest proportion of any of the services.

In addition to that and concurrent with that, we have also achieved a greater degree of real integration of those Reserve component units with our Active Forces than has ever been achieved.

The two divisions we are talking about here today will themselves have an integrated roundout National Guard brigade. With that has come a higher priority for the issue of new and modern equipment and the resourcing of their training, their spare parts, and their supply.

I would say that, taken all together, the Army has, in fact, been moving on a wide front to accomplish what you have said.

ARMY BUDGET SHARE

Senator ANDREWS. The budget share of the Army is only 23 percent of the overall defense budget. So, you certainly have been pared down.

This line of questioning I am developing is not designed to cut your effectiveness. It is how do we maintain or increase the effectiveness, given the budget ceilings we have to live with?

If you can provide for the record or have some of your people in your shop provide to my people a little more along this line, I would like to look into it.

We are not going to solve it this year or next year, but somehow or another there may be an opportunity along that line to give us more fire power and preparedness for the constant dollar figure we seem to be considering.

[The information follows:]

INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS UNDER A CONSTRAINED BUDGET

This past year the Army conducted an indepth examination of our total force structure and the designs within the structure in order to improve our total force posture and increase deterrence. All of this was accomplished in recognition of the real world constraints of total obligation authority, constant active end strength and available strategic lift. An urgent need also existed to modernize our long neglected light forces. The creation of new light infantry divisions reflects the Army's solutions to improving force effectiveness while attempting to limit the growth in total obligation authority.

BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS PART OF NEED FOR LIGHT DIVISIONS

General MAHAFFEY. The creation of these light divisions is, in fact, a reflection of our appreciation of the limited budget and limited resource picture we face in the outyears. We are doing it partly for those reasons.

The prospect you raised of actually taking out the infantry divisions could lead to some efficiencies, but in so doing, we would be backing away further from meeting the JCS approved requirement in terms of the number of divisions required to carry out a prudent national strategy.

What we are trying to do with these two new divisions is to move closer to satisfying that requirement.

USE OF CATEGORY IV RECRUITS FOR LIGHT DIVISIONS

Senator ANDREWS. I have heard you are going to put category IV recruits in these light infantry divisions instead of categories I and II. That does not make much sense.

General MAHAFFEY. That sounds like it came from the same source that told you about fighting World War II.

Senator ANDREWS. That is one of the great things we have to resolve. We are much better floating these things up by you and let you say simply that is not the case, Senator, because then hopefully it lays to rest that for all time.

I almost didn't ask that one because it did not make sense at all, but since it is floating around, do you intend to put your most alert and capable recruits in these light divisions?

General MAHAFFEY. Absolutely. These divisions will have a higher proportion of—I hate to use the word "elite," but I can't think of a better one—elite infantry soldiers and leaders; not only infantry, but also other combat arms forces, than any other light division in our inventory.

Senator D'AMATO. That is obviously why you chose Fort Drum in New York.

General MAHAFFEY. To extend that a bit, we are increasing substantially the annual output of our ranger training courses in order to provide a greater proportion of ranger trained personnel in these light infantry divisions. We do not intend to shortcut them on quality.

Senator ANDREWS. You see, you must give us the ammunition we need when we go to the floor with this bill. If we don't ask these questions and get these definitive answers from you, we simply don't have a backup to answer them if they are raised on the floor.

I am glad we got that one out and answered.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much.
Senator D'Amato.

STATIONING OF 10TH DIVISION AT FORT DRUM

Senator D'AMATO. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Secretary of the Army and Army staff for their decision to station the 10th division at Fort Drum. I believe it is the correct decision and I think Fort Drum provides the climate and terrain closely similar to that found in northern Europe.

Also stationing the 10th division at Fort Drum is, I think, a step in the right direction because it brings about some strategic dispersion of our forces within the United States.

It is an important fact that this stationing decision marks the first time since World War II that an active Army major combat unit will be stationed in northeastern United States, as my colleague from New Hampshire, Senator Rudman, has pointed out.

In addition, we are really running into a problem, if you continue to build in certain areas down in Georgia, they tell me seismology tests have been made and you may depress the entire region into the Atlantic.

There are certain facilities in other parts of the Nation that just can't take the tremendous weight of these forces.

So, we in the Northeast are delighted that we will be able to share in this. I think it does provide us with a unique opportunity to host and support an important part of our overall national defense efforts.

I am also suggesting that maybe there will be some reawakening of some of the interests in our State who will become a little more enlightened. For years New York has had a history of almost disdain for the military, we don't want it here.

Maybe it is taking a different course and different tack. I notice the entire community in this great north country is very supportive. It is interesting to note the Democrats and Republicans, Liberals and Conservatives came together to put forward our best foot to provide a home base and broad public support for the 10th.

This was important. Even the Governor of our State, who at times takes a different view with respect to military preparedness, made available resources of the State that I think influenced the Army's final decision. His support gave the Army confidence that New York would help make Fort Drum a first class post.

I note in the Army's release of its decision there seems to be some conflicting information released at various times. This is understandable.

Maybe you can focus in on one or two of the questions. Can you tell the committee what the Army's schedule is for bringing the 10th Division to Fort Drum?

There have been various conflicting statements. I have heard, for example, the next year, fiscal 1985, there will be 1,300 men and following that there will be an additional 3,000 and then following that an additional 1,300 and thereafter the balance of the division.

Is that correct?

LIGHT DIVISION ACTIVITIES AT FORT DRUM

General MAHAFFEY. Let me give you what our plan provides for on the assumption that Fort Drum is finally approved as the stationing alternative for the division.

We would begin in fiscal year 1985 by activating the divisional headquarter's element and later in that same fiscal year some of the division base elements and nondivisional support involving a total of about 1,600 spaces and soldiers.

Also in fiscal year 1985 we would affiliate with that division a reserve component, National Guard roundout brigade. That action does not involve any new structure. That brigade is already in our Reserve component structure.

In fiscal year 1986 we would activate the first active brigade in that division consisting of about 2,500 spaces, 2,500 additional spaces, plus some additional support elements.

All told in fiscal year 1986 we expect to see 2,900 additional spaces and soldiers come to Fort Drum.

Finally, in fiscal year 1987 we would add to that the activation of the aviation brigade and some other nondivisional support elements. That involves an additional 1,700 spaces. That would bring a total to Fort Drum of about 6,200 spaces by the end of fiscal year 1987.

That, of course, does not take into account the brigade at Fort Benning.

LIGHT DIVISION ACTIVATION IN ALASKA

Senator STEVENS. Do you want to go through the same numbers for Alaska while you have the numbers in front of you?

General MAHAFFEY. We plan to begin the activation of the division in Alaska in fiscal year 1986. That will involve in 1986 the reconfiguration of the 172d Brigade and base operational support elements that are currently located there, the raising, if you will, of the division flag, and the affiliation of a National Guard roundout brigade from within the United States.

We would then add to the division in fiscal year 1987 an additional 2,600 spaces in order to create the second active brigade, winding up, according to plan, by the end of fiscal year 1987 with the fully structured division.

Senator STEVENS. Go ahead. I will have some questions about the additional support elements later.

Senator D'AMATO. Mr. Chairman, I would like to follow up with two quick questions and possibly some for the record.

ANNUAL ARMY EXPENDITURES ON LIGHT DIVISION O&M

General, how much does the Army expect to spend annually on the operations and maintenance of the division?

I know that will be in stages, but if you can tell us approximately how much money would be spent as a result of these increases?

If you want, break it down, civilian and military payroll, what number of civilians do you anticipate the increase on the base would be?

General MAHAFFEY. You are talking about when the division is fully formed?

Senator D'AMATO. If you can give it to us in incremental steps, fine.

RECURRING OPERATING COSTS AT FORT DRUM

Mr. HILLIER. I would like to get the firm answer for the record, but I think it would be on the order of $110 million recurring operating cost at Fort Drum.

Senator D'AMATO. $110 million annually?

Mr. HILLIER. Yes.

Senator D'AMATO. That is an approximate number?

Mr. HILLIER. Yes. I can give you a better number for the record.

[The information follows:]

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS FOR FORT DRUM

The estimated annual Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) cost for operating the 10th Division at Fort Drum in FY 1987 assuming full deployment is $105.0 million. This includes the $33.6 million that is currently in the Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) base at Fort Drum.

ECONOMIC RECURRING EXPENDITURES

Senator D'AMATO. Mr. Chairman, I have a number of questions which deal with that area in terms of civilian jobs, economic impact, et cetera. Why don't we leave that for the record?

I am safe in assuming you are saying approximately $110 million is the economic recurring expenditures at the base?

Mr. HILLIER. Yes.

Senator D'AMATO. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

172D BRIGADE IN ALASKA

Senator STEVENS. Now to go on with the figures, I understand we have what we call a bobtail brigade in Alaska, the 172d; is that correct?

General MAHAFFEY. Plus the base support contingent that is up there as well.

Senator STEVENS. There is a hospital. You have independent units out there in addition to the bobtail brigade?

General MAHAFFEY. That is correct.

Senator STEVENS. You intend to bring in 1986 the divisional headquarters and augment what is there? You didn't put any numbers on that.

General MAHAFFEY. Sir, that would be a relatively small contingent in fiscal year 1986.

Senator STEVENS. Then you have the new brigade of 2,600 coming in in fiscal year 1987?

General MAHAFFEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Is that going to be a bobtail brigade, too?

General MAHAFFEY. No, it will be a full brigade.

Senator STEVENS. You have additional support people, both military and civilian, that will go along with the divisional strength, don't you?

General MAHAFFEY. Yes, sir. Here again the figures, added civilian employees and so on, are relatively small. We are showing an estimate of about 100 plus additional civilian employees that would come at the same time that that brigade would plus up.

Senator STEVENS. I congratulate the Defense Department and the Army for having made the decision to go to two divisions, a matter I urged sometime ago in discussion with the Defense Department. I think it is a matter of economy, having gone through the procedure, to be able, when you have particular areas that are so anxious to get these, to make the decision now.

There is one problem. It seems to me when you were talking about the division at the time of the environmental impact statement, we were talking about roughly 10,000 plus people, I don't see that from what you just said about the 6th Division

How does that end up being a division if you take a bobtail brigade and add a brigade to it?

General MAHAFFEY. Of course in the case of the 18th Division we are building on the 172d and the support elements that are already in Alaska, adding to that the full Active brigade, 2,600 additional spaces, and a few additional support personnel.

It is true that what that leaves us with, as you said, is a bobtail division—now, that is an incorrect characterization. I would suggest, Senator that it is not really bobtailed. We will have a fully integrated National Guard roundout brigade as part of that division.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ALASKA DIVISIONS

Senator STEVENS. Are there going to be substantial differences with the light division that will be in Drum and the light division that will be in Alaska as far as manpower is concerned?

General MAHAFFEY. No.

Senator STEVENS. When it rounds out, it will still be a light division, won't it?

General MAHAFFEY. Yes, and the manpower figures that are part of each of those divisions will be essentially equivalent.

Now, there are some features of the Alaskan-based division that for environmental and other reasons will have to be somewhat different. For example, we are tentatively planning to configure at least one of the maneuver battalions up there as an airborne capable battalion.

That will not be the case with the 10th Infantry Division on the east coast. So, there will be some minor unique features with the 6th Infantry Division, but in general, it will be pretty much configured as the one on the east coast.

Senator STEVENS. It will be rounded out by a Reserve brigade in Fort Lewis? Is that the plan?

ROUNDOUT FORCE

General MAHAFFEY. We are considering really two options. We have not made a decision on the roundout force for either the 17th or 18th Divisions, but in the case of the 18th Division we are looking at the Oregon National Guard Brigade as one candidate.

We are also looking at the 73d Ohio National Guard Brigade as another candidate.

I do not know what the ultimate resolution of that roundout will be. The National Guard and Army staff are working on that now. We will have a decision in the near future.

Senator STEVENS. I can see the compatability of Oregon from the point of transportation. I am not sure of Ohio being a roundout for Alaska.

General MAHAFFEY. It stems from their wartime missioning.

PREPARATION FOR DIVISION STRENGTH UNITS

Senator STEVENS. One of the things we have here is that the situation, as I understand it, and that is one of the reasons I argued strenuously for Alaska being the first one, is that the Drum's physical plant is not ready for the division, is it?

It seems to me the amount of money to be spent in getting Drum ready, total facilities, will be $734 million; for the facility in Alaska, $240 million. I take it that means the Alaska facilities are more ready for division strength capability.

I understand there will be substantially more military construction required at Fort Drum than there will be at Fort Wainwright and Fort Richardson?

General MAHAFFEY. Yes. I think, to be accurate, we never considered in our environmental impact assessment basing a full division in Alaska whereas we did consider, and hope eventually to be able to base, a full division at Fort Drum.

Senator STEVENS. The proposal in the first place was if the division came to Alaska, one brigade would be outside somewhere. We understood that.

General MAHAFFEY. Yes, sir. That had to do principally with the kind of missioning we expected for that brigade and intended training requirements that came out of that.

INCREASED PERSONNEL NEEDED TO CREATE DIVISION

Senator STEVENS. There are other activities administrative functions that bring about an increased influx of people in an area where you create a division.

Do you have any indication of what nondivisional assets would be involved with this division?

Are there going to be independent units that come along with it?

General MAHAFFEY. I can't identify any at this time that would be based in Alaska. As indicated earlier, there will be in the I Corps inventory the so-called plug or augmentation units that will be affiliated with the division in the performance of its wartime mission.

FORT WAINWRIGHT FACILITIES

Senator STEVENS. I think I have indicated to the Army and to the Defense Department my feeling that the facilities at Fort Wainwright which we converted to Army facilities from the old Ladd Air Force Base when I recently lived in Fairbanks, have a capability of near division strength.

Do you know yet how many of the new people you are talking about, the 2,600, will be stationed there, we call it North and South Ridge. Wainwright north of the ridge: Richardson south of the ridge.

General MAHAFFEY. Let me give you a tentative answer to that.

The U.S. Army Forces Command has the responsibility for developing the plan for the activation and the equipping of this new division. They have not yet provided us with their plan. We will have it in hand before the end of January this next year.

In preliminary planning we have looked at the capacity to increase the troop population, both at Wainwright and at Fort Richardson. We visualize sort of a minimum and maximum capacity at Wainwright as being from 1,500 up to the full 2,600 plus up.

I would expect that the majority of the added force structure, soldiers, and so on, that come with this activation will in fact wind up at Wainwright.

ACCOMPANYING PERSONNEL

Senator STEVENS. In terms of a movement like this, is there any rule of thumb about how many people come along with that one movement?

You are talking about 2,600 spaces for infantry people.

General MAHAFFEY. 2,600. No; that is essentially a brigade slice.

Senator STEVENS. How many civilians and how many supporting personnel come along with one person or is that included in that brigade?

General MAHAFFEY. No; it is not. Let me give you some planning numbers we are using for the Alaskan plus up.

Associated with the 2,600 figure is an estimated 100 additional civilian employees, about 1,300 families, 3,300 dependents of which an estimated 1,200 would be of school age. Associated with that would be an income of about $70 million. This is for the military.

For the civilian employees, about $2½ million. Again, those are very rough estimates, but those are the figures that we have developed to date.

Senator STEVENS. It looks to me like an augmentation of about 8,500 people if I add right; 2,600 spaces, 100 civilians, 2,600 in infantry, 1,300 family, 3,300 dependents—1,200 are there already.

General MAHAFFEY. I add about 6,000.

Senator STEVENS. 6,000 people will follow this in terms of the Alaskan light infantry division between now and fiscal 1987?

General MAHAFFEY. Yes, sir.

FUNDING FOR ACTIVATION OF LIGHT INFANTRY

Senator STEVENS. Let me ask you about the budget.

The Army originally planned to create in 1985, a new light division. That will be the division that will go to Drum.

Will you need any additional money to begin the activation or reconstitutioning, or whatever it is, of the 6th division which will go to Alaska?

General MAHAFFEY. In fiscal year 1985?

Senator STEVENS. Yes.

General MAHAFFEY. We do not.

Senator STEVENS. I am compelled to ask this.

We have had some pretty tight end strength requirements because of budgetary considerations.

Does the formation of these two—really now this will be three light divisions and ultimately four—will that require additional spaces in the end strength concept between now and the end of 1987?

General MAHAFFEY. We have not placed either in our budget request for 1985 nor do we anticipate requesting any increase in our end strength.

Senator STEVENS. The last question and then I will yield to my friend from Georgia.

I sense that we have a numbers game going on in my State. People are trying to identify the people who are there and saying they automatically will be converted to people for the light division.

We are really talking about spaces, aren't we?

Some of these people involved there now are involved in activity not directly related to a light division. That kind of unit will be moved elsewhere and you will move in the units that will function with the light division; is that correct?

General MAHAFFEY. We don't anticipate moving any of the units and personnel there elsewhere. There are today about 7,700 military personnel in Alaska.

Senator STEVENS. Army?

General MAHAFFEY. Yes, sir; we would expect the 2,600 I referred to to be additive to that 7,700.

BOBTAIL BRIGADE

Senator STEVENS. It has been called bobtail brigade because there are not enough people to be a brigade. It looks like it will be converted into a division without much more than a bobtail brigade.

I don't want to be caught in this numbers game, myself, as I have told the newspaper people. You seem to automatically convert the 10,000 into assets for the light division.

General MAHAFFEY. The 172d can only be characterized as a bobtail brigade in its current configuration. We are going to reorganize it in accordance with the same design that we have in the other light infantry divisions.

When that reorganization process is through, it will no longer be bobtail. It will be smaller, more streamlined, but it will be a full-blown brigade that corresponds in configuration exactly to the brigades in the other light infantry divisions.

TRANSPORTING OF LIGHT DIVISION

Senator STEVENS. When you move a light division, do you move with regular Air Force or Air National Guard?

General MAHAFFEY. Both

Senator STEVENS. Strategically?

General MAHAFFEY. Yes. Under normal circumstances we would use both.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you.

Senator RUDMAN. Will the chairman yield for one brief question and comment?

Senator STEVENS. Yes.

RATIO OF SUPPORT PERSONNEL TO FIGHTING TROOPS

Senator RUDMAN. I think in the last line of questions of the chairman, one of the criticisms that the committees have made during hearings directed at the Army has been what General Wickham refers to as too high a tooth-to-tail ratio. In other words, too many logistical support people for each fighting person who is deployed in a particular unit.

It is my understanding that one of the concepts that is being worked on, which would give you the same strength as a fighting division but fewer people, would be one of the objects of the light division, is to improve the support personnel ratio to fighting personnel.

General MAHAFFEY. That is correct. In our current infantry divisions we have a 2-to-1 ratio of fighter to supporters. We will move to about 3-to-1 ratio of fighter to supporters in this new streamlined design.

Senator RUDMAN. Mr. Chairman, I think that is very responsive to what the committees of the Congress have been talking about to the Army. That logistics area of 2-to-1 has been rather high and rather expensive.

Senator STEVENS. I think that is correct. I have traveled throughout the State since this whole environmental impact review process started in Alaska. I have listened to a great many people who have commented on the impact that might have.

In my State, contrary to New York, they were initially adverse to the concept of bringing in this light division. I think the Army has done an excellent job in terms of meeting objections by the schedules that are here.

As a matter of fact, even from the point of view of the number of people that they moved in turning this Army unit into a division concept, it does not seem to be excessive to me.

I look forward to working with you because, as I said, as I have traveled throughout the State and listened to Alaskans, they want to see this happen. We have a considerable amount of land set aside in Alaska for Army use. It has been used in recent years 1 or 2 weeks a year.

With the changing attitudes of our people, there has been more and more pressure on the Army to give up that land, as you know. This decision will stabilize the relationship of the military, not only your own, but the Air Force, too, with Alaska and I think it is a good thing and I am proud to have been a part of it.

I really think you have made a proper decision. It will be more costly to operate a division in Alaska than in Drum. For that reason, I can understand some of the personnel assignments might be shaved here and there, but I believe the concept is the right one.

I think from the point of view of mobility—I was going to bring our polar projection here to show you, but some of my colleagues scoff a bit, but you can get from Alaska to anywhere in NATO,

anywhere in the Far East a lot faster than you can get from Drum or, with due respect, from Georgia.

We don't go to Nicaragua or Central America from Alaska, but that is his problem. [Laughter.]

Senator MATTINGLY. On the humorous side, still, I am sorry Senator D'Amato is not here, but I wanted him to know that I was stationed in New York once. I am afraid that there will be some language difficulty, though.

Senator STEVENS. He means all the people coming up from the south can only speak southern.

Senator MATTINGLY. Most people going up there will have to use the natives for language instructions.

Seriously, General, I think the decision that has been made is correct. I just don't think the details have been worked out, yet.

HOUSING AT FORT DRUM FOR ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

For example, you state that you plan to put 2,500 military personnel, the first active brigade, at Fort Drum during fiscal year 1986?

General MAHAFFEY. Yes.

Senator MATTINGLY. And an aviation brigade there during fiscal year 1987?

General MAHAFFEY. Yes.

Senator MATTINGLY. Since you don't request any military construction funds until fiscal year 1987, where are those personnel expected to live and work?

I understand that the current facilities at Fort Drum will be taxed just with the initial division element of 1,600 military personnel in fiscal year 1985.

Do you have that worked out?

General MAHAFFEY. General Delbridge can speak particularly as it involves the question of troop billets, their availability, family housing, and the timing of our ability to influence additional family housing.

Senator MATTINGLY. To go back to a question I asked before, when would you ask for initial funding?

General DELBRIGDE. Senator Mattingly, as pointed out, we are proposing to ask for our first military construction in 1987.

Where the troops would go at Fort Benning——

Senator MATTINGLY. Not Fort Benning, at Fort Drum.

General DELBRIDGE. At Fort Drum. At the present time we have a sufficient number of the World War II barracks there to be able to handle the 6,200 people.

We propose in the early-on years to put into Fort Drum the necessary O&M funds to bring those up to acceptable condition.

Senator MATTINGLY. Fiscal year 1985?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir. We propose to start in fiscal year 1985. We are not requesting funds in 1985. We expect to do that on a reallocation basis within our existing funds.

We would do that in 1985 and 1986 and would program our first military construction in 1987 for the permanent facilities which will start to take the place of these World War II barracks.

Senator MATTINGLY. You think you will be able to take care of the 6,200 with existing facilities?

General DELBRIDGE. There are some other assumptions built into that that have to do with the area of family housing. It is a feasibility problem. It is a problem of design and execution. We presently have on site now people taking a look at the master planning of this area. By October, next month, we will have the topography laid out to see where we are going.

It is merely a matter of implementation to be able to put that into a design and be able to execute it in the 1986 program. That would be our initial problem. We feel we will be able to have that design in position to execute for the first time in 1987.

Mr. HILLIER. The preferred solution is not 1987. We would prefer to do it earlier. But it is a matter of feasibility and practicality to get the construction program laid out properly that 1987 is the earliest we could get it done.

FORT BENNING ALTERNATIVE

Senator MATTINGLY. Getting back to my question with reference to Fort Benning, one Army official has mentioned a 5-year stay. Is that correct?

General MAHAFFEY. I wouldn't rule that out, Senator. Again, it is largely a function of how quickly we can bring the facility on line at Fort Drum.

Senator MATTINGLY. Are there costs associated with placing that brigade at Benning?

General MCCALL. Yes, sir; there is a small amount for real property maintenance at Benning, a current estimate of about $5 million.

Senator MATTINGLY. In which year?

General MCCALL. Fiscal year 1985. Correction. At Benning it is $9 million.

Senator MATTINGLY. That is out of O&M?

General MCCALL. Yes, sir.

Senator MATTINGLY. Would that brigade have any impact on the present mission of Fort Benning, whether they might have to go to double shifts for training, for example?

General MAHAFFEY. We believe on the basis of the assessments that were done before the decision, that they can accommodate for training purposes a brigade there in the facilities that General Delbridge mentioned with no great difficulty.

I might point out that in at least the first couple of years there should be a salutary effect of having that kind of unit at Fort Benning as they begin to finalize the doctrine and the training associated with these light infantry forces, given that Benning is the infantry center.

OPERATIONAL REASONS FOR PLACING 10TH DIVISION AT FORT DRUM

Senator MATTINGLY. What were the operational reasons for deciding to put the entire 10th at Drum?

General MAHAFFEY. It principally stemmed from the postulated strategic deployment and mission requirements for the division and its association with the parent corps.

We believed on the basis of the environmental impact assessment that Drum had the long-term capacity to house a full division, and that was a desirable objective for unity of command and command and control purposes, day-to-day training, maintenance, and so on.

In addition to that, it is in proximity to a strategic departure airfield, 70 miles, as I recall, from Fort Drum, and we expect that it would be able to take advantage of a wider range of training climates and environments at Drum than was the case in Alaska.

Given that we envisioned the potential employment of these forces anywhere from Southwest Asia to Central America, to Europe, we felt that it offered a wider range of training opportunities.

It is relatively closer to what will probably be its parent corps, the 18th Airborne Corps, than were any of the other combinations.

USABILITY OF FORT DRUM FACILITIES

Senator MATTINGLY. When do you think the facilities at Fort Drum will be able to accept both the aviation brigade and the other brigade from Benning?

General MAHAFFEY. Again, I hate to keep hedging on this, but I really can't give you a good answer. We would hope to move it into Drum as soon as possible.

Fiscal year 1989 would be the beneficial occupancy date for that first brigade. One could postulate at least the possibilities of the following year, 1990 or 1991 as being a ballpark time for bringing in the other divisional elements.

Senator MATTINGLY. Do you plan to build all needed facilities at Fort Drum prior to bringing the light division to full strength there?

General MAHAFFEY. Of course the long-term prospects for bringing the division at Fort Drum to its full authorized strength are not, at this point in time, very good.

As I indicated, our plans call for rounding out both it and the Alaskan division. That is a function of our limited end strength. If at some time in the future there was congressional support for an increase in the Army active end strength, then we would look closely at fleshing out both the 17th and 18th divisions with these units.

Senator MATTINGLY. I appreciate your answers to the questions. We have some more that I will submit for the record for response in writing.

I am impressed by the details that you have, that you have been able to accumulate in the last 48 hours.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STEVENS. I share that feeling.

NORTH POST OF FORT WAINWRIGHT

Let me ask General Delbridge, the amount that is required to upgrade the Alaska facilities is primarily for the North Post, Fort Wainwright?

General DELBRIDGE. That is a decision that is being looked at right now, Mr. Chairman. There is a variety of combinations that

tie in with the availability of facilities at the two locations and how those measure with the operational needs.

That is being addressed at the present time. The facility will have a big impact.

Senator STEVENS. I appreciate that. Years ago there was a request that came in to close the North Post of Fort Wainwright. I opposed that and consent was not given to close that portion of Fort Wainwright.

Then, during the period of the construction of the Alaskan pipeline we let that pipeline company use the North Post of Fort Wainwright on the condition that the facilities would be substantially renovated and upgraded.

After the pipeline was over, those were returned to the Army. There are, I think, a substantial number of facilities that have been modernized without expense to the Government.

As a consequence, this concept of using those facilities now, and particularly being able to use the land associated with Fort Wainwright, is extremely important.

I am slightly concerned that I sort of have a feeling—you know, you get a sixth sense in these things—I have a feeling that people might want the division to end up at Fort Richardson. We already have in that Anchorage bowl a substantial military installation at Elmendorf. We have a portion of the brigade already there at Richardson.

We are completely surrounded by national forests and by the inlet on two sides. There is not much room for expansion in that area. If there is to be expansion for this division, I believe, to have the facilities, to have the space that is really required for this kind of operation, it has to use the Fort Wainwright complex.

I hope this money, this $240 million, is really associated with making that Fort Wainwright a viable part of the Army in Alaska. Otherwise, as I said, the pressures—we put 100 million acres in national parks, we put another, I think 76 million acres in wildlife refuges in Alaska—the pressures are there soon to take away from the Army and military the land which has been traditionally used for exercises in our area.

I do not want to be facetious with you gentlemen, but you know we have a desert in Alaska. It is a national park now. You can't exercise there. I understand what you are saying about the reason for selecting Drum and I told my people a long time ago that Drum was out in front.

But I do not think these facilities in Alaska require occupancy, they require utilization, for that base will be under severe pressure.

General DELBRIDGE. I was perhaps misleading when I said we had not finalized the total decision. We are still looking at it. The concept is essentially as you have laid it out.

We do propose in that concept to look at Wainwright. The North Post buildings, 1004 and 1008 are certainly the areas that we feel are the best of the area for the concept.

Senator STEVENS. I had substantial help at the time we prevented closing of North Post and got the oil companies to come in and use those facilities and upgrade them. They were from some of the

people who want to see the Army maintain its presence in interior Alaska.

This is a long-range concept with us and it takes a long time to work things out in Alaska, as you all know. We would very much like to cooperate with you to make sure that the plan is implemented and the funding is there in time.

Senator MATTINGLY. Do you have any volunteers to go up there?

Senator STEVENS. There are more volunteers that stay in Alaska after they get there than there are who stay in Georgia after they get there.

Thank you very much. Again, I echo what my friend from Georgia said. You have been very gracious to come to us and give us these details.

SUBMITTED QUESTIONS

We have a plethora of questions from areas involved that we could not answer. We thought the best way to do it was to get the questions out and get the answers on the record so if anyone has questions, they can look at the record without pursuing you or us in the next few months because this is going to be a long-range proposition.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

Questions Submitted by Senator Stevens

Personnel

QUESTIONS: The decision to create two new light division will require about 14-20,000 active duty troops. Is it still the intention of the Army to maintain the current end strength? From where will the additional forces come?

Will the Army be withdrawing troops from overseas locations to provide for the light division requirements?

ANSWERS: The two new light divisions will have a combined authorization of approximately 15,000 active personnel. Within a constant projected active end strength of 780.8K, these spaces represent a reallocation of existing manpower. These spaces will become available as a result of a fabric of broad decisions on the part of the Army such as light force restructuring, heavy force refinements, and economies of scale. The decision to activate two new light divisions is not expected to effect overseas troop strength.

BUDGETARY ASPECTS

QUESTION: Originally the Army planned to create one additional light division. What will be the annual increased cost associated with two divisions? Have the costs been budgeted? What is the amount included in the fiscal year 1985 request for the light divisions?

ANSWER: The Army developed the Light Infantry concept to realign some Army forces for mission improvement within existing manpower and budget resource constraints. Creating two new light infantry divisions, instead of the one envisioned when the FY 85 President's Budget was submitted, will not change either the civilian or military end strength requirement of the Army. In addition, the light division required equipment shall be resourced using existing resources. The Army intends to realign within Total Obligational Authority (TOA) to support the Light Infantry Divisions. One time costs for military construction, family housing, and installation rehabilitation shall be phased in over time and will compete within the existing Army construction program for the limited funds available. In the FY 85 President's Budget submission, $1.3 million was identified as being in support of the Light Infantry Divisions. The FY 86 President's Budget will include FY 86 required funding by appropriation for the Light Infantry Divisions.

Corps Plugs

QUESTIONS: The light division concept includes contingencies for assets to be available for deployment with the light division, called "corps plugs". Can you explain the corps plug concept, the requirement and possible uses?

Would corps plugs be deployed simultaneously with the division?

ANSWERS: Central to the light division is the concept that it is better for a unit to be trained and equipped in peace as it will fight in war. This means that rather than tailoring a larger unit for deployment to a particular contingency, a light

division will be designed to accept augmentation for particular missions. This provides the freedom to take augmentation or leave behind based on the factors of mission, enemy, terrain, time and troops available. A light division deployed to Latin America, for example, might not require a great deal of Corps augmentation, while a deployment to NATO would require additional anti-tank, tactical mobility, and combat service support augmentation be added. Corps augmentation needed for a particular mission would be deployed at the same time as the division was deployed.

QUESTIONS: I understand several units of the 7th Infantry Divison, the first of the new light divisions, will remain at Ft. Ord to serve as corps plugs. How many personnel are in this category?

What is the status of other corps plug units to be assigned with the 7th Light Division?

ANSWER: When the 7ID is converted to light infantry several units which are no longer part of the division will be retained in the force structure and become corps augmentation units. Although exact personnel numbers remain to be finalized, some examples include, the 7ID divisional 155mm artillery battalion, and the divisional tank and mechanized infantry battalions. Each light infantry division can draw from a wide variety of Army units catagorized as corps augmentation. Many of these units already exist elsewhere in the force structure, others will be activated over the next several years. These units will be available to augment any of our light divisions, and therefore will not be assigned to a particular light division such as the 7ID.

QUESTIONS: What will be the total personnel requirements associated with corps plugs?

Will the Army designate reserve units to serve as corps plugs?

How will reserve plugs be deployed with the light division?

ANSWER: All non-divisional Army units are potentially corps augmentation for light infantry divisions. Reserve component units will likely augment light divisions once mobilized. For example, TOW light anti-tank battalions which exist today in the Reserve Components provide a tremendous anti-tank capability which could augment light divisions in certain scenarios.

COMBAT ARMS SKILL REQUIREMENTS

QUESTION. Considering the increased ratio of fighting power to support, what will be the effect on requirements for combat arms trained personnel?

ANSWER: The Light Infantry Division density of combat arms soldiers has increased including a plus-up in Career Management Field (CMF) 11, Infantry. While total Army authorizations - reflecting 18 divisions - are still under review, it appears the force structure currently evolving will be richer in combat arms requirements.

QUESTION. Is the Army currently able to meet its combat arms manpower requirements?

ANSWER. The Army is currently meeting its aggregate combat arms manpower requirements. As of July 1984, the combat arms NCO inventory was 102 percent of requirements. Shortages do exist, however, in some skills.

COMBAT ARMS SKILL REQUIREMENTS

QUESTION. Will the force be more expensive in terms of enlistment and reenlistment bonus requirements and other incentives?

ANSWER. Combat arms enlistment and reenlistment bonus requirements have been, and will continue to be, significant. The FY 85 enlistment bonus ($125.3M) and reenlistment bonus ($124.6M) requests are the minimum levels required to meet manning requirements in all skills. These levels represent increases over FY 84 due to the changing force structure and to ensure quality soldiers are distributed in critical skills within the confines of an improving economy. FY 86 bonus levels and other incentives are currently being reviewed to ensure adequate funding is available to meet our changing force structure.

QUESTION. How will the Army make combat arms skills more attractive to recruit and retain the levels required?

ANSWER. The Army feels the incentives currently programmed are adequate to meet the manning levels required. On the recruiting side, the array of incentives includes the enlistment bonus, two year option, combat arms station of choice, and the Army College Fund. At the reenlistment point, incentives include the reenlistment bonus, overseas station of choice, and combat arms skill retraining. Promotion and reclassification policies also target on critical skill manning requirements.

Reserve Components

QUESTIONS: The press announcement says reserve roundout brigades will fill out the new divisions. What does this mean in terms of reserve forces stationed in Alaska and New York? Have the reserve units been designated?

ANSWER: The National Guard Bureau has been tasked to provide a recommendation on which Reserve Component units will roundout the two new light divisions. The impact on the reserve units in Alaska and New York, therefore, will not be known until that determination is made.

QUESTION: What will be the impact on deployment time if reserve brigades are assigned to roundout the divisions?

ANSWER: Once mobilized, Reserve Component roundout brigades for the light infantry divisions will deploy with their parent units.

41st Oregon National Guard Brigade

QUESTION: The 41st Brigade has been assigned to the 7th Infantry Division for many years as a roundout brigade. How will the change to the light configuration affect the 41st mission, and responsibility?

Is the 41st being considered as a roundout brigade for the 17th or 18th divisions?

What is the difference between roundout and roundup brigades?

Will former roundout units which become round up units maintain the same strength authorization and resource priority status as held previously?

ANSWER: Brigades now rounding out divisions which are converting to light design will retain the same affiliation,

training relationship, and equipment priority as their current sponsor division. Instead of being an integral part of the division, however, they will become part of the forces available to the corps commander in time of war (roundup). The 41st Brigade is being considered by the National Guard Bureau as a potential candidate for rounding out the 6th ID. That determination will be made in the near future. The current wartime mission of the 41st Bde, therefore, could be changed by that decision.

FACILITIES

QUESTION: How much O&M Support Funding will you need in FY 85? Does OCA plan to reprogram:

ANSWER: No additional funds will be needed in FY 85. The Army will realign within Total Obligation Authority (TOA) to support Light Infantry Division initiatives.

QUESTION: If the Army must have 35 percent of the design work complete before requesting MILCON funds, isn't it conceivable that the rehabilitation of existing buildings could be finished before any meaningful new construction is started for either of the light divisions?

ANSWER: Yes. As a matter of the fact the Army plans to upgrade World War II buildings at Fort Drum and Benning as an interim measure until the required MCA construction is accomplished.

QUESTION: Does your schedule for establishing the new divisions make maximum use of existing facilities in Alaska and New York?

ANSWER: Yes, availability of existing facilities was one of the criteria used in evaluation of various stationing options and the options selected make maximum use of existing facilities.

Questions Submitted by Senator D'Amato

Schedule for the 10th ID/Roundout Brigade

QUESTION: Please provide the Committee with the Army's schedule for activating the 10th Infantry Division and its subordinate units.

Please provide the Committee with the Army's schedule for stationing the personnel and units comprising the 10th Infantry Division at Fort Drum.

When do you expect the last unit of the 10th Infantry to arrive at Fort Drum?

When do you expect to identify the reserve component brigade which will be designated as the roundout brigade for the 10th Infantry Division?

ANSWER: The 10th Inf Div will be activated beginning in FY85 at Ft. Drum, N. Y. During FY85, divisional base elements will be activated, totaling approximately 1,300 active personnel. A reserve component roundout brigade will also be designated in FY85. During FY86 an infantry brigade and supporting elements will be added at Ft. Drum (2,500 personnel) and an infantry brigade plus

support will be added at Ft. Benning (2400 personnel). The remaining part of the division, an aviation brigade plus the remains of the division base (1400 personnel), will be added at Ft. Drum in FY87 to complete the activation process. Movement of the brigade (+) from Ft. Benning to Ft. Drum will be accomplished only after necessary facilities have been constructed at Ft. Drum.

Civilian Work Force

QUESTIONS: How many civilian employees will the Army add to its current work force on Fort Drum as a result of the decision to station the 10th Infantry Division there? What is the Army's schedule for adding these civilian spaces to the work force?

ANSWER: At present it appears that approximately 1200 civilian personnel will be added at Ft. Drum during the period FY85 through FY87. It is anticipated that approximately 400 civilian spaces will be added in FY85, 400 civilian spaces in FY86, and 400 civilian spaces in FY87. These spaces could ultimately be affected by a decision on contracting base operations support. The Army is now examining this possibility and should this support be contracted, civilian strength would be reduced accordingly.

Lineage of 10th Infantry Division

QUESTION: Please provide the Committee with the lineage, honors and history of the 10th Infantry Division through the last inactivation of the unit.

ANSWER: Constituted 10 July 1943 in the Army of the United States as Headquarters, 10th Light Division. Activated 15 July 1943 at Camp Hale, Colorado; Headquarters Company concurrently reorganized and redesignated from Headquarters Company, Mountain Training Center (activated 17 September 1943 at Camp Carson, Colorado). Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 10th Light Division, redesignated 6 November 1944 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 10th Mountain Division. Inactivated 30 November 1945 at Camp Carson, Colorado. Redesignated 18 June 1948 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 10th Infantry Division. Allotted 25 June 1948 to the Regular Army. Activated 1 July 1948 at Fort Riley, Kansas. Inactivated 14 June 1958 at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Campaign participation credit: World War II, North Apennines and Po Valley.

Decorations: None

FUNDING PROFILE FOR FT. DRUM

QUESTION: Please provide the Committee with the funding profile required for the establishment of the 10th Infantry Division at Fort Drum, divided into personnel, operations & maintenance, procurement and military construction costs by fiscal year.

ANSWER: In the President's Budget submitted last January, Army identified 1.3 million dollars associated with the Seventeenth AC Division prior to any specific stationing decision. The Army is now in the process of refining the FY 85 data in light of the recent Ft Drum decision. The FY 86

President's Budget will include FY 86 required funding by appropriation for the 10th Infantry Division.

RECURRING C&M COSTS - 10th ID

QUESTION: What is your best estimate for the recurring annual operation and maintenance cost of the full division once it is established at Fort Drum in FY 85 dollars?

ANSWER: The estimated annual Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) cost for operating the 10th Division at Fort Drum in FY 87 assuming full deployment is $105.0 million. This includes the $33.6 million that is currently in the Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) base at Fort Drum.

Military Pay - 10th Infantry Division

Question: What will the military payroll be for the 10th Infantry Division, once the division reaches full strength?

Answer: Based on a full active duty strength of 877 officers and 6,773 enlisted, the annual military payroll for the 10th Infantry Division will be approximately $154 million. This figure does not include military personnel costs for retired pay accrual.

CIVILIAN PAYROLL - FORT DRUM

QUESTION: What will the civilian payroll be for the Department of the Army civilian employees at Fort Drum, once the civilian work force reaches full strength?

ANSWER: Because of the uncertainty of the construction program now being developed, initial planning has been completed only through FY 87. Based on an incremental increase of approximately 1200 by that time, the total DA civilian payroll at Fort Drum will be $40 million (of which $22 million is applicable to the civilian increase). The civilian payroll numbers do not consider the possibility of contracting out BASOPS. Army is now examining this possibility, and should BASOPS be contracted out the civilian payroll totals will be reduced.

CONTRACT BASE OPERATIONS

QUESTION: Does the Army plan to contract out base operations for Fort Drum?

ANSWER: The Army has already announced to Congress our intent to conduct the following cost studies:

Director of Industrial Operations
Director of Engineering and Housing
Audiovisual

Each of these organizations consists of a number of sub-functions which were being studied under the provisions of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76. The Army is now evaluating the time available to determine if the studies can be completed before the necessary base operations support elements must be working.

PROFILE OF PAYROLL

QUESTION: Please provide the committee with a schedule showing the profile by fiscal year of military and civilian payroll for Ft. Drum for the period until the division and the civilian work force respectively reach full strength.

ANSWER: Initial planning for the 10th ID military and civilian payroll costs at Ft. Drum has been developed through FY 87. The following profile reflects projected payroll costs at Ft. Drum for those years. Because of the preliminary nature of these figures, dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest million (in FY 85 dollars).

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Total Military payroll	28	75	107
Total Civilian payroll	21	30	40

The date when the 10th ID will be completely located at Ft. Drum is dependent on the construction program now being developed. Because of the uncertainty of the construction timeframe this profile beyond FY 87 has not been developed. The above civilian payroll numbers do not consider the possibility of contracting out BASOPS. Army is now examining this possibility and should BASOPS be contracted out the civilian payroll totals will be reduced accordingly.

EIS FORECASTING SYSTEM

QUESTION: Please run the Army's Economic Impact Forecasting System (the system employed by your EIS contractor to produce the economic impact figures provided in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement) using the Army's actual plan for activating the 10th Infantry Division at Fort Drum and current regional economic data as the input variables and provide the results to the Committee.

ANSWER: The latest estimates of the Army's economic impact on the Fort Drum Region are provided in Appendix E of the Final Environmental Impact Statement provided to the committee in response to question 24. An extract of the Fort Drum Regional impact information follows:

FORT DRUM
REGIONAL ECONOMIC IMPACT FORECAST
FOR MISSION CHANGE

REGIONAL ECONOMIC IMPACT FORECAST
INSTALLATION: Ft Drum, NY
IMPACTS FROM: Mission Change
PROJECT AND ALTERNATIVE NAME: Light Inf. Div.-Greatest Change
PROJECT INPUTS (1984 dollars)
Net change in $ value of expenditures
for local supplies & services: $4,715,300
Net change in number of civilian employees: 1,614
Average annual household income of
civilian employees: 25,055
Net change in number of military personnel: 11,820

Average annual household income, military: 22,500
Proportion (% age) of military personnel involved in the mission change who are expected to reside on post: 90%
Price deflator for output: 247

ECONOMIC IMPACT FORECAST (1984 dollars)
CHANGE IN ANNUAL TOTAL BUSINESS VOLUME: +$ 290,679,000(+11.887%)
CHANGE IN ANNUAL LOCAL PERSONAL INCOME: +$ 373,068,000(+18.867%)
THIS ADDED PERSONAL INCOME IS EQUIVALENT TO THE AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF: 17,236 persons (+21.892%)

CIVILIAN JOBS

QUESTION: How many additional civilian jobs in the community does the Army expect will result from the decision to station the 10th Infantry Division at Fort Drum? (Consider both direct and indirect economic impacts and any multiplier effects.)

ANSWER: The exact number of both direct hire jobs at Fort Drum and indirect jobs in the surrounding area will depend on the final decisions made related to division activation and implementation of those decisions. The Final EIS estimates the number of civilian jobs to increase by 1,614 direct hire positions at Fort Drum. The indirect impact on civilian jobs in the community is not estimated in the Final EIS. An estimate, using equivalent annual salaries, of potential indirect impact is in Appendix E of the Final EIS. Estimating from the data provided in the Final EIS, a potential 3000 - 3800 indirect jobs could result when the 10th Division activation is completed at Fort Drum.

CONTRACTING FOR MILCON

QUESTION: What is the Army's plan for contracting for the required Military Construction at Fort Drum.

ANSWER: We intended to follow the normal procedure of formal advertising for construction contracts. An invitation for bids will be issued for each construction contract and the award will be made to the responsible bidder with the lowest bid price.

MILCON SCHEDULE

QUESTION: What is the Army's schedule for determining the military construction to be completed at Fort Drum and for initiating budgeting and planning Action to implement the required construction program?

ANSWER: Master Planning has already started for Fort Drum based on LID plans. 1391's are being submitted in order to meet the FY 87 budget submittal. The following time table is established for developing facilities requirements for the LID alternatives.

28 September - MACOM submission of DD 1391 (Military Construction project Data sheet) for all FY 87 MCA requirements (Minimum front page).

01-30 October - Army Staff, Construction Requirements Review Committtee (CRRC), ASA review and validation of projects.

01 November - Design Release to Engineer Divisions/Districts, AE Selection will not proceed until 2807

(Congressional clearance for design start) notification can be released.

30 Novemeber - Submission of complete DD 1391 by MACOMS including site plans and utility sketches.

15 December - Army Staff, CRRC, ASA and USACE review. Release of concept design will occur after stationing decision and satisfaction of 2807 notification requirements.

Reprograming of FY 85 OMA funds will be used for limited requirements.

LOCAL CONSTRUCTION

QUESTION: What is the Army's plan to ensure that construction firms in the local area are provided a fair opportunity to win their share of Military Construction contracts at Fort Drum.

ANSWER: The Corps of Engineers is required by law to award contracts to the lowest responsible bidder. In accordance with our normal procedures we will provide advance press releases to the construction industry trade journals and publish formal announcements in the Commerce Business Daily. Interested firms will be able to have their names placed on our bidders mailing list which will enable them to receive copies of the formal invitation for bids by mail. This advanced notice of proposed construction contracts along with their geographic location should enable construction firms in the Fort Drum area to submit competitive bids for prime contracts. In addition there should be considerable subcontracting opportunity for local firms.

FINAL EIS

QUESTION: Please provide the Committee with a copy of your Final Environmental Impact Statement on your decision to station the 10th Infantry Division at Fort Drum.

ANSWER: A copy of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the stationing of a new Army Light Infantry Division is provided for the Committee. The Final EIS was delivered to the Congress and mailed to the public on September 19, 1984. It will be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on September 21, 1984.

LOCAL ECONOMIC IMPACT

QUESTION: What is your estimate (based upon the work done by your contractor on the EIS) of the increase in total business volume, personnel income, and employee equivalents which can be expected to result from the stationing of the 10th Infantry Division at Fort Drum?

ANSWER: Estimates of the increase in total business volume, personal income and employee equivalents are found in Appendix E, Additional information on Fort Drum, of the Final EIS provided in response to Question 24. The summarized values are:

Annual Total Business Volume - $290,679,000
Annual Local Personal Income - $373,068,000
Employee Equivalents - 17,236

The estimates are for Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence Counties and consider both direct and indirect economic impacts, as well as

relative multiplier effects upon the economic region. The employee equivalents are derived from the projected increase in regional income and expected annual salaries that could be supported by that increased income. Employee equivalents are not actual jobs because it is not possible to predict part-time, overtime or actual employment.

Questions Submitted by Senator Mattingly

GENERAL MILCON

QUESTION: Does the Army expect that Community impact assistance funds will be needed in the area near Fort Drum to allow the Communities to accommodate the proposed new division? Do you have any estimates of these costs available at this time?

ANSWER: Upon the signing of a Record of Decision stationing a light infantry division at Fort Drum, and if requested by local officials, OSD's Office of Economic Adjustment will dispatch a team of experts to the Watertown/Fort Drum area to assist local leaders to develop a growth management plan. A part of this plan will be a Fiscal Impact Analysis listing any funds (local, state, or federal) the Community may require to support the stationing. Until this analysis is complete it will not be possible to estimate these costs.

QUESTION: Please provide for the record the proposed military construction budgets for the next five years at all the installations involved in the new Light Divisions. Indicate which projects are associated with the Light Division and which projects are for other functions.

ANSWER: The currently known requirements by facilities category for Forts Benning, Drum, Richardson and Wainwright are provided as requested (attached). These requirements do not reflect planned construction for the Light Divisions. However, they are being revised following the stationing decision. Based on the rough costing estimates used for the environmental impact statement, this revision will require $230 million for AFH and $504 million for facilities at Fort Drum. In Alaska the revision will require $125 million for AFH and $115 million for facilities. No revision of the MCA or AFH at Fort Benning is anticipated at this time. FY 85 OMA expenditures at Forts Benning, Drum and in Alaska total $9 million, $29 million and $3 million respectively.

GENERAL MILCON

REQUIREMENTS BY FACILITY CATEGORY

FORT BENNING

FACILITY CATEGORY	CURRENT WORKING EST ($000)
COMMUNITY	11,483
MAINTENANCE	59,841
MEDICAL	2,444
OPERATIONS	12,197
SUPPLY	18,351
TRAINING	20,586
TROOP HOUSING	57,719
UTILITIES	38,543
*TOTAL FT BENNING	221,164

FORT DRUM

ADMIN	4,552
COMMUNITY	4,841
MAINTENANCE	1,347
OPERATIONS	475
SUPPLY	8,283
TROOP HOUSING	2,699
UTILITIES	13,800
*TOTAL FT DRUM	35,997

FORT RICHARDSON

MAINTENANCE	8,405
OPERATIONS	1,550
TRAINING	13,503
TROOP HOUSING	2,050
UTILITIES	5,289
*TOTAL FT RICHARDSON	30,797

FORT WAINGWRIGHT

COMMUNITY	6,786
MAINTENANCE	3,870
TROOP HOUSING	18,094
UTILITIES	2,000
*TOTAL FT WAINWRIGHT	30,750

QUESTIONS RELATING TO FORT BENNING

QUESTION: Recent changes in some courses at Fort Benning have caused some increase in personnel, as I understand it. If a new brigade from a light division is now going to Fort Benning, where will the mission be housed?

ANSWER: An analysis was made of available facilities at Fort Benning in preparing their Case Study Justification Folder to support this stationing. There are sufficient facilities at Fort Benning to support this stationing. It is to the prerogative of the Commander at Fort Benning to determine actual building assignments and these will be specified when FORSCOM submits their Concept Plan in November 1984.

QUESTION: Assuming Fort Benning will be home for a brigade for about five years, won't this have a significant impact on the support-type facilities -- exchange, commissary, hospital, schools, and so forth? Do you intend to "temporarily" expand these types of facilities?

ANSWER: The temporary stationing of a brigade at Fort Benning will increase the post population by less than 9%. We do not anticipate significant impact on the support-type facilities. At this time there are no funds programmed or anticipated for Community facilities expansion at Fort Benning.

QUESTION: Could the aviation brigade be absorbed in the area of facilities and their utilization rates along with the initial temporary brigade?

ANSWER: Yes, the aviation brigade can be absorbed. However, the goal of the 10th ID stationing is best met by consolidating all active forces at Fort Drum. It is necessary to temporarily station an infantry brigade with supporting elements at Fort Benning in order to accommodate the activation timeline. In the case of the aviation brigade it is particularly important to station it at Fort Drum to facilitate the operations and training of the division.

QUESTION: What is the difference in construction costs between stationing the entire division at Fort Drum and/or permanently stationing the combat aviation brigade and one infantry brigade at Fort Benning?

ANSWER: The current cost estimate for this option results in a cost difference of $284 million. For operational reasons, however, it has been determined that the entire division should be collocated at Fort Drum.

QUESTION: What is the difference in construction costs between stationing one infantry brigade permanently at Fort Benning and stationing it temporarily at Fort Benning and later moving it to permanent facilities at Fort Drum?

ANSWER: The current cost estimate also results in a cost difference of $168 million. For operational reasons, again, the entire division should be collocated at Fort Drum and not permanently split between Forts Drum and Benning.

QUESTION: How many military personnel are involved in the Ft. Benning brigade? How many dependents are estimated and how many civilian positions?

ANSWER: It is estimated that the stationing of a Brigade and supporting elements of the light infantry division at Ft. Benning will add 2400 military personnel, 3000 dependents and 100 civilians to the post during FY86.

QUESTION: Does Fort Benning have excess family housing on base? Can the Columbus, Georgia area absorb an increase such as might come from this proposal in the area of family housing? Please provide for the record the most current family housing survey completed at Fort Benning.

ANSWER: Fort Benning does not have excess housing on base. The economy in the Columbus, Georgia area could absorb a portion of the projected increase. The following is the most current family housing survey completed at Fort Benning:

TABULATION OF FAMILY HOUSING SURVEY

REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL: DD TEL (A) 665

1. DATE OF SURVEY: 83SEP30

		OFFICERS a	ELIGIBLE ENLISTED b	CIVILIANS c	SUBTOTAL (b+b+c) d	OTHER ENLISTED e	TOTAL (d+e) f
REQUIREMENTS	2. TOTAL PERSONNEL STRENGTH	2739	9349	6946	18934	12187	31121
	3. PERMANENT PARTY HOUSING STRENGTH AND KEY CIVILIANS	2131	8975	0	11106	2419	13525
	4. NUMBER OF FAMILIES	1866	6313	0	8177	1394	9571
	5. HOUSING REQUIREMENTS FACTOR	87.5%	70.3%	.0%	73.6%	57.6%	70.8%
NOT LIVING WITH FAMILY IN AREA	6. NOT LIVING WITH FAMILY (TOTAL 7 + 10)	108	1021	0	1129	893	2022
	7. INVOLUNTARILY SEPARATED FAMILIES	24	266	0	290	229	499
	8. (PREFER MILITARY QUARTERS)	16	142	0	158	170	328
	9. (PREFER PRIVATE HOUSING)	8	104	0	112	53	171
	10. VOLUNTARILY SEPARATED FAMILIES	84	775	0	859	666	1523
SUMMARY OF OCCUPIED HOUSING BY TYPE AND PREFERENCE	11. LIVING WITH FAMILY IN AREA (TOTAL 12 + 19)	1756	5292	0	7048	501	7549
	12. SUITABLY HOUSED (SUBTOTAL 13 + 18)	1733	5223	0	6956	438	7394
	13. IN MILITARY CONTROLLED HOUSING	909	2986	0	3897	52	3949
	14. (PREFER RENTING OFF POST)	10	200	0	210	7	217
	15. (PREFER OWNING OFF POST)	155	825	0	980	7	987
	16. IN PRIVATE HOUSING	824	2237	0	3059	386	3445
	17. (PREFER MILITARY QUARTERS)	113	228	0	341	110	451
	18. (PREFER RENTING OFF POST)	106	653	0	757	228	985
	19. UNSUITABLY HOUSED (SUBTOTAL 20 + 33)	23	69	0	92	63	155
	20. IN MILITARY CONTROLLED HOUSING	9	0	0	9	0	9
	21. (PREFER RENTING OFF POST)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22. (PREFER OWNING OFF POST)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	23. IN PRIVATE HOUSING (SUBTOTAL 26 - 28)	14	69	0	83	63	146
	24. (PREFER MILITARY QUARTERS)	0	35	0	35	8	43
	25. (PREFER RENTING OFF POST)	5	9	0	14	47	61
	26. EXCESS DISTANCE	9	17	0	26	16	42
	27. SUBSTANDARD	5	52	0	57	47	104
	28. EXCESS COST ONLY (Over MAHC)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	29. LESS THAN $5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30. $5 TO $10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31. $10 TO $25	0	0	0	0	0	0
	32. $26 TO $50	0	0	0	0	0	0
	33. $50 AND MORE	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOUSING OCCUPIED IN AREA — OWNED	34. IN OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSES (TOTAL 35 + 38)	527	876	0	1403	8	1411
	35. SUITABLE IN ALL RESPECTS	518	850	0	1368	8	1376
	36. UNSUITABLE (SUBTOTAL 37 - 39)	9	26	0	35	0	35
	37. EXCESS DISTANCE	9	17	0	26	0	26
	38. SUBSTANDARD	0	9	0	9	0	9
	39. EXCESS COST ONLY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	40. IN OWNER OCCUPIED TRAILERS (TOTAL 41 + 43)	35	165	0	200	0	200
	41. SUITABLE IN ALL RESPECTS (On Post)	35	165	0	200	0	200
	42. UNSUITABLE (Subtotal 43 - 45) (On Post)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	43. EXCESS DISTANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	44. SUBSTANDARD (On Post)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	45. EXCESS COST ONLY (On Post)	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOUSING OCCUPIED IN AREA — RENTED	46. IN RENTED HOUSING OFF POST (TOTAL 47 + 48)	276	1263	0	1539	441	1980
	47. SUITABLE IN ALL RESPECTS	271	1220	0	1491	378	1869
	48. UNSUITABLE (SUBTOTAL 49 - 51)	5	43	0	48	63	111
	49. EXCESS DISTANCE	0	0	0	0	16	16
	50. SUBSTANDARD	5	43	0	48	47	95
	51. EXCESS COST ONLY	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY	52. IN MILITARY CONTROLLED HOUSING (TOTAL 53 + 57)	913	2988	0	3906	52	3958
	53. ADEQUATE AS PUBLIC QUARTERS (Vacant 136)	909	2988	0	3897	52	3949
	54. MILITARY OWNED (Vacant 135)	909	2988	0	3897	52	3949
	55. MILITARY LEASED (Vacant 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	56. MILITARY SPONSORED (Vacant 0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	57. INADEQUATE AS PUBLIC QUARTERS (Vacant 1)	9	0	0	9	0	9
58. VACANT HOUSING (TOTAL 59 - 61)		26	139	0	165	13	178
59. PRIVATE RENTAL HOUSING		8	22	0	30	13	43
60. FHA AND VA HELD RENTAL HOUSING		0	0	0	0	0	0
61. MILITARY HOUSING ADEQUATE AS PUBLIC QUARTERS		18	117	0	135	0	135
62. NUMBER OF UNSUITABLE UNITS INSPECTED		4	19	0	23	11	34
63. NUMBER OF INSPECTED UNITS RECLASSIFIED		4	17	0	21	9	29
64. ADJUSTMENT FACTORS		4.929	7.690	.000	6.201	7.977	6.919
65. NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTALLATION		USA INF CTR & FORT BENNING, GA					

DD FORM 1 SEPT 78 1377

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE

MODIFIED FOR NEW NAVFACENGCOM 8 71

TABULATION OF FAMILY HOUSING SURVEY

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF REQUIREMENTS AND ASSETS

	EFFECTIVE REQUIREMENTS		SUITABLE HOUSING			DEFICIT (a − d)
	NUMBER a	PERCENT b	GOVT CONTROL c	OFF POST d	TOTAL (c + d) e	f
66. E 10 THROUGH E 9	27	.4%	272	12	284	257-
67. 1 OR 2 BEDROOMS	7	.1%	0	7	7	0
68. 3 BEDROOMS	9	.1%	239	3	242	233-
69. 4 OR MORE BEDROOMS	11	.2%	33	2	35	24-
70. E 5 AND E 4	116	1.6%	120	56	176	60-
71. 1 OR 2 BEDROOMS	35	.5%	0	21	21	14
72. 3 BEDROOMS	56	.8%	120	25	145	89-
73. 4 OR MORE BEDROOMS	25	.3%	0	10	10	15
74. E 3 THROUGH E 1 AND W 4 THROUGH W 1	1637	22.4%	789	764	1553	84
75. 1 OR 2 BEDROOMS	1274	17.4%	174	642	816	458
76. 3 BEDROOMS	316	4.3%	405	109	514	198-
77. 4 OR MORE BEDROOMS	47	.6%	210	13	223	176-
78. ALL OFFICER GRADES (TOTAL 06 + 05 + 04)	1780	24.3%	1181	832	2013	233-
79. 1 OR 2 BEDROOMS	1316	18.0%	174	670	844	472
80. 3 BEDROOMS	381	5.2%	764	137	901	520-
81. 4 OR MORE BEDROOMS	83	1.1%	243	25	268	185-
82. E 9 THROUGH E 7	1014	13.9%	378	582	960	54
83. 1 OR 2 BEDROOMS	391	5.3%	0	276	276	115
84. 3 BEDROOMS	337	4.9%	70	156	226	131
85. 4 OR MORE BEDROOMS	266	3.6%	308	150	458	192-
86. E 6 THROUGH E 4 (Eligible)	4524	61.8%	2933	1277	4210	314
87. 1 OR 2 BEDROOMS	3238	44.2%	268	1370	1638	1600
88. 3 BEDROOMS	986	13.5%	1727	246	1973	987-
89. 4 OR MORE BEDROOMS	300	4.1%	940	59	999	299-
90. ALL ELIGIBLE ENLISTED (TOTAL 03 + 02)	5558	75.7%	2915	2237	5170	388
91. 1 OR 2 BEDROOMS	3629	49.6%	268	1646	1914	1715
92. 3 BEDROOMS	1343	18.4%	1797	402	2199	856-
93. 4 OR MORE BEDROOMS	586	7.7%	848	209	1057	471-
94. ALL ELIGIBLE MILITARY (TOTAL 78 + 90)	7318	100.0%	4094	3089	7183	135
95. 1 OR 2 BEDROOMS	4943	67.6%	442	2316	2758	2187
96. 3 BEDROOMS	1724	23.6%	2561	339	3100	1376-
97. 4 OR MORE BEDROOMS	649	8.9%	1091	234	1325	676-
98. KEY CIVILIANS G EQUIVALENT	0	.0%	0	0	0	0
99. 1 OR 2 BEDROOMS	0	.0%	0	0	0	0
100. 3 BEDROOMS	0	.0%	0	0	0	0
101. 4 OR MORE BEDROOMS	0	.0%	0	0	0	0
102. KEY CIVILIANS E EQUIVALENT	0	.0%	0	0	0	0
103. 1 OR 2 BEDROOMS	0	.0%	0	0	0	0
104. 3 BEDROOMS	0	.0%	0	0	0	0
105. 4 OR MORE BEDROOMS	0	.0%	0	0	0	0
106. ALL ELIGIBLE CATAGORIES (Total 94 + 98 + 102)	7318	100.0 %	4094	3089	7183	135
107. 1 OR 2 BEDROOMS	4943	67.6%	442	2316	2758	2187
108. 3 BEDROOMS	1724	23.6%	2561	339	3100	1376-
109. 4 OR MORE BEDROOMS	649	8.9%	1091	234	1325	676-
110. E 4 (Ineligible) THROUGH E 1	730	100.0 %	0	399	399	331
111. 1 OR 2 BEDROOMS	605	82.9%	0	351	351	254
112. 3 BEDROOMS	125	17.1%	0	48	48	77
113. 4 OR MORE BEDROOMS	0	.0%	0	0	0	0

114. REMARKS 5 EEUROJM REQUIREMENTS

O10 - O6	3	4
O5 - O4	6	6
O3 - W1	12	450
E9 - E7	58	116
E6 - E4	60	963

115. AUTHENTICATION — NAME AND TITLE: GEORGE P. PERDUE, Dir, Engr & Hsg — SIGNATURE: George P Perdue — DATE: 17 July 89

116. NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTALLATION: USA INF CTR & FORT BENNING, GA

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Page 2 of 2 Pages

Questions Relating to Fort Benning

QUESTIONS: Based on what I have learned since the Tuesday announcement, Ft. Benning will probably be seriously considered for the location of the aviation brigade of the Ft. Drum division — again on a temporary basis. What costs are associated with this move? How many more personnel are involved (military, dependents and civilians)?

ANSWER. The Army feels that the aviation brigade should be located with its parent division. The current plan calls for basing the aviation brigade at Ft. Drum in FY87. It would be premature, at this point, to assume that the aviation brigade cannot be accomodated at Ft. Drum as planned in FY87.

QUESTIONS: Why was Fort Benning chosen as the site to temporarily house a brigade?

ANSWER: Fort Benning had available temporary facilities, training areas, and housing (on and off post) to accommodate a brigade (+) in FY86. When it became apparent that temporary stationing would be required, Ft. Benning was a logical choice.

QUESTIONS: Were economic considerations a part of the stationing decision? When will the operational and resource analysis used as the basis for this decision be made available to the Congress?

ANSWER: Economic, operational, and environmental factors were integral to this decision process. The stationing analysis will be available for interested parties once the final decision is made.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Senator STEVENS. When General Wickham came up before the committee and pursued that concept of light division, he had this whole committee excited about it, General.

Without regard to whether they came to our States or not, the Appropriations Committee people wanted to see the concept of light division be the coming thing.

We assure you of our support for the concept and appreciate your taking the time to be with us today.

General MAHAFFEY. We appreciate it, Mr. Chairman.

CONCLUSION OF HEARING

Senator STEVENS. The subcommittee is recessed subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 3 p.m., September 13, 1984, the hearing was concluded and the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

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